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OUR LONDON LETTER.

STRANGE HAPPENINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND SINGING OF "THE RED FLAG"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 10th.

SET-BACK FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

News about political personages and political incidents have forced other matters into the background this week; and for once in a way the Lobby Correspondents have been able to supply the papers with the chief feature of interest for days at a stretch. Many people had this prominence for things political with satisfaction. They think it is a sign of a return to realities under the party system in the House of Commons which was impossible under the Coalition always assured of a thumping majority. With the chance of a "snap" division against the Ministry out of the question, and the Opposition impotent, Parliament was certainly a humdrum affair from one session to another. But things have changed with a vengeance. The Labour Party are beginning to pull their weight inside the House, and from now onwards "a certain live-likeness" Mr. Churchill would say, may be expected.

The defeat of the Government on a formal motion of procedure has been a musty jar, as it is just one of those small happenings which tend to undermine the position of Ministers in the House of Commons. A good deal has been written to account for it and to explain it away, but, all the same, a defeat of the Government in a division is, after all, a defeat. The moral is clear enough that the Conservative Administration is not by any means too secure. The majority which Mr. Bonar Law is large enough for practical purposes, but constant vigilance is necessary to keep Members up to the mark.

FAULTY OF THE WHIPS.

What happened was, as the cable messages have briefly informed you, that the Government were defeated by a majority of seven on the question that the Speaker leave the Chair on going into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. Large numbers of the Government supporters who were dining away from the House, or attending meetings in London, were asked to be back at 9.30, when a division might be expected, but this was not definite. They were not told that their attendance was imperative, and a division was challenged at 9.30 and with the continued opposition of Labour and Independent Liberals, with several National Liberals, the Government were found to be in a minority.

The blame for this stupid affair is laid, quite properly, on the Whips' Office. It is the job of the Whips to see that there are enough Members in the House to secure the Government against defeat before a division is taken. Several long-winded persons are always at hand who can be relied upon to get up and speak for an indefinite time on any subject under the sun, but on this occasion the Whips were caught napping. This is the whole story, and it only remains to be said that those chiefly concerned on the side of the Government have learnt their lesson.

BAD TACTICS.

The disorderly scene in the House of Commons which resulted in the Speaker leaving the Chair, thereby suspending the sitting, while Labour Members (or rather, the Socialist contingent from the Clyde) sang "The Red Flag," must have made unpleasant reading in the cable messages, which are necessarily brief. But it was the best thing that could have happened for the Government. Disorder in the House of Commons that reflects on the dignity and fine traditions of Parliament always recalls on those responsible for it. An experienced Radical journalist, not open to suspicion of any bias against the Labour Party, assured me that what happened has, by its deliberate ill manners, torn to tatters the aggrandisement which the Party gained by the surprise defeat of the Government.

I believe that this estimate is a just one. Ministers and their followers were naturally chagrined over the defeat of the previous night, but the disorder of the following day thoroughly heated them in resentment against the open affront to the House of Commons. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would have stopped the tumult if he could. He has enough Parliamentary experience to teach him that bad behaviour does a Party incalculable harm both at Westminster and in the country. But his Clyde followers were completely out of hand. They flouted his authority and seemed to glory in the obvious fact that they are under no discipline. The singing of "The Red Flag" was a specially obnoxious performance. As everyone probably knows, it is a translation of a German ditty which Mr. Bernard Shaw has described as "anfit to form the funeral march of a fried egg."

THE ORIGINAL BLUNDER.

It must be confessed that the Government blundered, or otherwise the scene in the House would never have occurred. The Labour Party wanted a Committee appointed to inquire into the position of ex-Servicemen employed as temporary clerks in Government offices. Mr. Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promised that the request would be considered; but the Labour men demanded an immediate assent. As this was not forthcoming, they prevented any further business from being done, and brought about the suspension of the sitting.

The incident shows the difficulties under which the Prime Minister labours. Mr. Bonar Law has been far from well of late, and just as this trouble suddenly blew up like a storm at sea he was unable to speak owing to an affection of the throat. Mr. Baldwin accordingly took his place. He did the best he could, but he has not the knowledge or authority to deal with a House of Commons scene. He mistook the inner meaning of the Labour Party's move. They wanted to pose as the friends of ex-Servicemen, eager to compel an unwilling Government to act justly. After the row the point was conceded, but it is very bad generalship to yield under pressure that which might have been freely granted with dignity and good grace.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S HEALTH.

The fact is Mr. Bonar Law has too heavy a responsibility. His colleagues are keen and loyal, but they lack experience. This has been apparent in a marked weakness of debating power on the Treasury Bench ever

since the present Session opened. Since the incidents referred to, leaders have been thrown out in a friendly fashion towards those Conservatives who parted company with the bulk of the Party after the famous meeting at the Carlton Club which brought down the Coalition. Mr. Austin Chamberlain, in particular, has been mentioned as a desirable acquisition. But he and other leaders are content to play the role of spectators at what goes on in the House. Their attitude towards the Government reminds me of one of Rostand's "Maxims," in which he says, "We are not enemies, but we are no longer friends."

Whether the breach in the Conservative ranks will be closed up in the near future is, however, highly problematical. I do not think Lord Birkenhead would be received back again because his bitter attacks on prominent Conservatives when the split occurred have ruined the bridge with him at that time are difficult about making their peace with the present Ministry. They do not like to leave him out in the cold, as would be undoubtedly the case. It is an instance where personal considerations conflict with Party loyalty.

Meanwhile, the Labour Party are keeping their powder dry, and are boasting of the tremendous things they will do at the next General Election. They regard the Liberals as a negligible quantity in politics, and they think they will be able to beat the Conservatives when the time comes for an appeal to the country. Whether they will have success depends on a number of factors, some of which are unknown. One is the ability of the Government to avoid making tactical mistakes like that which led to the defeat on a "snap" division and the subsequent "scene." Another is the ability of the Labour Party to preserve the decencies of debate in the House of Commons. If there is one thing more than another that the electorate of this country will not stand it is a Government by people who shout Communist catchwords across the Chamber and chant the egregious drivel that goes by the name of "The Red Flag."

THE NEW HOUSING BILL.

The New Housing Bill of the Government, introduced by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has evoked a storm of criticism. One of the chief objections is that it takes no account whatever of the real needs of the middle classes. It is designed to meet the shortage of accommodation felt by the lower grade of artisans. It is proposed to give a State subsidy not exceeding £10 a year per house for 30 years on small dwellings built before October 1st, 1922. The local authorities are expected to give a lump sum to builders, or to arrange for the refunding of rates, or to assist occupiers to purchase their own houses, but as such payments are not obligatory on the part of local authorities and they would involve a burden on local rates, this provision is regarded as futile.

A value limit has been put on the houses to be erected under the Bill to ensure that they shall be the kind of dwelling required by people living on a small wage. They will be houses containing only four rooms—two living rooms and two bedrooms. But it is rightly pointed out by critics of the Bill that there are tens of thousands of houseless families for whom the four-roomed house does not provide decent or tolerable accommodation. These will get no benefit from the new scheme. Why should one class only be singled out for benefit? Why are the superior class of manual workers and the middle classes left out of consideration? Mr. Chamberlain's reply to this line of criticism is that "we have to recognise that our resources are limited." But the obvious retort is that, even admitting the paucity of the State, he should see that the subsidy is proportioned to the needs of the claimants. In the passage of the Bill through Parliament this point is sure to be stressed, and it will be surprising, indeed, if something is not done on behalf of the middle classes.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

English people are sometimes accused of neglect of one form of patriotism: Scotsmen, wherever they may be, regularly celebrate the name day of St. Andrew, Welshmen honour St. David, and the Irish do not forget to mark St. Patrick's Day. But hitherto Englishmen have allowed St. George's Day to pass without special observance. It is, therefore, perhaps a good sign of the times that we are to have a change for the better. The day of the patron saint of England is to be celebrated by a special national service at St. Paul's Cathedral, the arrangements being in the hands of the Royal Society of St. George. The Lord Mayor and other City dignitaries are to be present, and the service will include appropriate music by the cathedral choir and a full band. It is intended to give a fillip to national sentiment by means of this special act of worship in the chief church in the Metropolis. As every man of goodwill knows, it is more than ever desirable in these days that sane patriotism should be encouraged whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself.

BALDWIN'S BUDGET.

Mr. Baldwin must be almost embarrassed by the number of bouquets that have showered upon him since he introduced his Budget a couple of nights ago. The *Times* says that there are only two kinds of Budgets, the sound and the brilliant, and Mr. Baldwin's is in the former category. Even the Radical papers offer congratulations. The only people who appear to be disgruntled are in the Labour Party. They dislike the reduction in the Income Tax. The sixpence taken off will, they say (or Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said it for them in a House of Commons speech), be squandered in luxury. Take the tax off sugar, or tea, or something else in the food line was the argument of the pundit of Socialism, and thereby benefit the working classes. Just as if there are no workers except the man who wields a hoe or carries a hod. It is easy to see what would happen if Labour were in power and Mr. MacDonald the Chancellor of the Exchequer responsible for the Budget. An Income Tax at five shillings in the pound seems to him a normal and proper thing. The sixpence knocked off by Mr. Baldwin means only so much extra money for the middle classes to squander. A Capital Levy, he says, is what is wanted. So we know where we are.

THE SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE.

Mr. Baldwin has shown a spirit of compromise in his Budget, and it is this which mainly accounts for the favourable reception it has received. Compromise is the best policy for a country like ours, which instinctively turns from the fallacy and falsehood of extremes. He has given the advocates of tax reduction some substantial concessions, and at the same time he has continued the policy of debt reduction. As regards this latter point, it is fine to think

(Continued at 10th pt. next column.)

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working man. This reduction has been long awaited and is justly due. The reduction in rates of postage to foreign countries is welcomed by the business community with connections in the Far East and elsewhere abroad. It is not much, it is true, but it is in the right direction as an aid to trade enterprise.—H.B.



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THE GREAT ILLUSION ABOUT
BRITISH LIBERTY.

A WORD FOR THE PIPE AND THE
GLASS.

[BY ROBERT BLATTON.]

I was looking over an old magazine
the other day when I struck an article
headed "Great Illusions." I read the list,
but found none of the great illusions
with which I have come in contact during
my earthly pilgrimage. What a lot of
them there are and how persistently they
flourish!

There is the Englishman's passion for
liberty; do you believe in that? Are all
women illogical, all Irishmen witty, all
working people natural democrats? Is the
bulldog a true emblem of our national
character? Look at the faces in our
London streets. We take such legends for
granted and become the victims of cranks
and quacks and impudent exploiters.

One would imagine, from a study of
newspaper advertisements and hoardings
that our people are dyspeptic. That is a
delusion fostered by the dealers in patent
medicines. I am of opinion that 60 per
cent. of our dyspeptics have spoiled their
digestions by taking habitual doses of
poisonous pills to cure an imaginary
dyspepsia.

One of the most blatant and impudent
illusions of the many we suffer to exist
is the illusion that the British people are
slaves of drink. So deeply rooted is this
belief, so widely and confidently proclaimed,
that one hardly ever hears it challenged.
Do you believe it? I don't. I am
convinced that it is a lie. Politicians
and reformers admit the charge without
examination and repeat it unthinkingly.

PUSSYFOOT "LIBERTY."

There was a gross and flagrant instance
in the early days of the war when Mr.
Lloyd George made the amazing statement
that we were fighting Germany, Austria
and drink, and that drink was the dead-
liest enemy of the three. That was an in-
sult to the British people, and the British
people took it lying down. I protested,
but the legend was too well-established.

Let us ask ourselves a few plain ques-
tions. Who does all the work? Consider
our manufactures, our coal trade, our
exports, our shipping trade. Could such
industry and ability come from a drunken
people? Ask each one of himself, "How
many drunkards do I know, or have I
known? How often do I see a drunken
man in the streets of London, or
Manchester, or Leeds?"

There is, to be sure, a percentage of dip-
somaniacs, as there is a percentage of
thieves, tramps, sharpers and ruffians; but
if the British people as a whole are not
sober, thrifty and industrious I am at
a loss to account for the success of our
trade, the order of our streets and the
growth of the Empire.

This heavy old legend of the cursed
drink is the great illusion of temperance
party. "Drink is a curse; the malady
is widespread, and the sole remedy is Pro-
hibition." Because the temperance party
do not approve of alcohol and because some
men drink too much, nobody shall be per-
mitted to drink at all. The Prohibitionist
has no respect for the liberty of the sub-
ject or the rights of minorities. His
slogan is, "I mean to make all the people
just like me."

Were the vaunted love of liberty a fact,
we who choose to take our contentments
contentedly might smile at the Pussyfoot
threat; but the belief in the Englishman's
love of liberty is, alas! another popular
illusion. The fact is, the public have
been hypnotised by a spurious theory of
democracy amounting to the principle that
a minority have no rights.

A senseless form of tyranny.

I hold no brief for alcohol. It may be
harmful, it may be unnecessary. But that
is not the point. A man has a right to
order his own life and choose his own food
and beverage provided he does not injure
others. I do not claim that wine or beer
or whisky is good for the health. I do not
know. But I do claim that a man shall
choose for himself. I do emphatically
deny the qualifications of any impertinent
moralist to regulate my private life.

If a man, through excessive drinking,
endangers the life or limb of other
persons, if he ill-treats his wife or
neglects his home or children, by all
means let him be punished as other
offenders are punished.

A man who neglects his home or
starves his wife through drink should be
treated as severely as he who deserts his
wife or children; but to make a law that
millions of steady, intelligent and
responsible citizens shall not regulate
their own diet and choose their own
pleasures is a senseless and impudent
form of tyranny.

Excessive drinking is an evil, not nearly
so prevalent as our Prohibitionists as-
sume, but still too common. It is a bad
habit and is due to want of thought.
Young people should be taught temperance
—I do not mean total abstinence—and per-
sonal discipline. They should be taught
to avoid excessive or reckless drinking,
and also, by the way, to avoid excessive
eating.

I am inclined to believe, from my own
personal experience, that few, if any, of us
would be any the worse for total abstinence
from alcohol, tobacco or meat. Yet there
is a good deal to be said for the pipe and
the glass, and there is very much more
to be said for the liberty of the subject.

THE ONLY FAIR TAX.

Under cover of the great illusion, the
temperance party—a strenuous minority—
have inflicted upon the majority of the
public much heavy, vexatious and unjust
taxation. A 12s. 6d. bottle of adulterated
whisky pays a tax of 8s. 5d. The tax
upon tobacco is half the selling price. This
is unjust, but it is the result of the great
legend that if you sell good whisky at fair
rates all the people will get drunk.

There is no valid reason why such a tax
should be put upon tobacco or liquor. It
would be as reasonable to put an equal
tax on patent medicines, on beef or tea.
Temperance people may imagine that beef
and tea are necessities, but food reformers
would deny the claim.

The only fair tax is a direct tax on in-
come. To tax one form of amusement or
one form of indulgence and not others is
unjust. A 3s. tax on a cricket ball and
no tax on a billiard ball would be as
reasonable as the exorbitant tax on liquor
and tobacco.

But the great illusion covers a multitude
of fiscal sins, and the patient submission of
our people to extortion and sectarian
favouritism is quite pathetic. Why the
people put up with this arbitrary treatment
I cannot say, but I know their powers of imagi-
nation. If they really knew what democracy means, or
if they cared a fig about liberty, there would
soon be an alteration.

What I said recently about intolerance in
sports and pleasures applies in the case of
Prohibition. There is a certain type of per-
son who has an itch for playing pranks. He
will go out of his way and waste time
and energy upon the effort to ruin his fel-
low creatures. It is a baneful form of egotism
and conceit, and has been responsible for
countless wars, massacres and persecutions.

Muslim fanatics have hated and per-
secuted "Christian dogs," and "Christian
dogs" and Muslims have hated and per-
secuted "infidel Jews," Catholics and
Protestants have denounced and maligned
each other, have burnt each other alive.
That was a glaring example of the Scythi-
an king who converted the heathen to the
true religion by putting a horn in the
heretic's mouth and driving a live adder
down his throat. He could not bear to
know that any of his fellow creatures was
not "just like him."

IF WE WERE ALL PERFECT.

For myself, I am a son of Adam, and I
look askance at these saviours of the people.
I do not want to be stripped of all my nice
comfortable sins. I do not want to be re-
bbed of the merit of repentance. I would
rather not be wise in all things and perfect
in nothing. I will not easily consent to
be made just like Mr. Lloyd George. I do
not wish to be like him.

Lord Beaconsfield said of someone that
"his character was unredeemed by a single
fault." I do not envy such a man. Were all
our friends perfect what should we talk
about when they were not with us? When
fate has thrown me into the company of
the shining ones, of the anti-everything type,
I have been so depressed and humiliated by
the sense of my own unworthiness that I
have left impelled to rush away and do some-
thing vulgar.

There was much humanity in the little boy
who asked the angel if he could not have a
little devil to play with for a change. I
never could feel happy or at home at a tem-
perance meeting, even when I was a strict
abstainer, but I always feel comforted and
rested in the church because when the parson
says, "We have erred and strayed
from Thy ways like lost sheep. We have fol-
lowed too much the devices and desires of
our own hearts," etc., I realise that I am
among human beings, that I am listening
to a fellow sinner speaking humbly the truth,
and that I may, without shame or fear of
patronage, join lustily in the chorus of
Amen.

I like much that passage in an essay by
Anatole France on the Church: "It
humiliates, in its wisdom, the virtues of those
happy people who are called the just,
and it reminds the best among us that, far
from being able to erect themselves into
judges, they ought themselves to crave for
pardon."

MIND THE GOBLINS!

Perhaps I am an obdurate and obstinate
old sinner, but I am revolted by the idea of
being lectured, preached, or legislated into
righteousness. In the search we confuse our
own sins and are for our own redemption.
That keeps us so busy that we have not time
to denounce the sins of our even Christian.
Also, I would respectfully submit that the
most effective sermon is a good example,
and he who would set a good example had
best walk warily and pray hard, lest he
stumble in his going and fall, even as one
of the wicked.

What the erring and the weak among our
brethren need is not admonition, but sym-
pathy and gentle leading. That is the spirit of
the new physician. He trusts not to drugs,
but to suggestion. He helps the helpless to
help themselves. Democracy should mean
liberty, not tyranny. We must not forbid
another man's form of worship nor banish
his gods. We must not deny to him free
choice of pleasures, but teach him by kind-
ness to choose them wisely.

We must not exalt self-righteous faces and
force our prejudices upon other men, and
when some self-satisfied dictator comes
along, availing with his own sense of recti-
tude and wisdom, we must put to him the
question Charles Lamb put to a pompous
swaggerer in Fleet-street: "Pray, sir, are
you anybody in particular?"

I do not believe that our people are in-
temperate. I do not believe that the
majority are or need prohibition. But the
nickname of Pussyfoot implies insidious-
ness and stealth, and it behoves the people
to be vigilant. Dear friends and brothers,
be warned in time: "There's goblins a'll
git yer, ef yer don't—watch—out."

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THE WARFARE IN KWANGTUNG.

SHIHUNG RECAPTURED.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's troops after a siege of several days have recaptured the town of Shihung on the West River. The Kwangsi forces in the City, numbering about 3,000 refused to surrender, so an assault had to be made. It is stated that about 300 houses were destroyed in the operations. Except two of three hundreds of the enemy, who had made their escape by disguising themselves as coolies, the entire force of the enemy, it is stated, were made prisoners.

In the East River section military concentrations are in progress for an attack on the city of Waichow, which is the base of General Chen Chung Ming's troops.

HONGKONG STEAMERS' VENTURE.

HAZARDOUS JOURNEY TO RELIEVE FOREIGNERS AT WUCHOW.

H.M.S. "MOTH" AS ESCORT.

After twenty-six days of anxious waiting, short of food, cut off from all other foreigners by fighting along the river, and never knowing when to expect relief, the foreign community at Wuchow has been at last reached by a steamer flying the British flag and manned by British officers. The vessel, referred to is the s.s. *Tai Ming* (Captain George Williams), which, as has already been exclusively announced in these columns, made the attempt to reach the city escorted by H.M. gunboat *Moth*. The steamer left Hongkong on Tuesday, and at Samshui the gunboat escorted her the rest of the way, proceeding for miles with the crews at their guns ready for action if necessary, and in face of repeated signals made by Chinese soldiery along the banks urging her to stop. The *Tai Ming* was the last Hongkong boat to leave Wuchow, and it is now to her credit that she was the first to return. She got back to Hongkong yesterday (Sunday) morning.

BULLETS OVERHEAD.

After the *Tai Ming* left Samshui all went well until Shihung was reached. Here there were the first signs of war. Cantonese gunboats hovered around outside the port, and the river banks were occupied by Cantonese and Yunnanese troops, who were besieging the Kwangsi soldiers in the city. Firing was going on between the two forces all the time. There were periods when bullets could be heard whistling over the steamer itself, but no attempt was made to fire on her. A signal was sent by the gunboat demanding that they search the ship in order to see if she were carrying any reinforcements for the Kwangsi troops further up the river. Advice from the British gunboat was to let them search, more as a matter of courtesy than anything else. Of course, no soldiers were found on board, and the *Tai Ming* was allowed to proceed on her way. At the first sign of arrogance or insult from the searchers they would have been turned off the vessel, and she would have continued her way without further ado. They bore themselves well, however, and showed a proper respect for the officers and for the flag. After this the *Moth* signalled the *Tai Ming* that she was to carry straight on for the rest of the voyage; all orders to stop were to be disregarded, and if shots were fired she was to simply increase speed. Any signs of hostility would be met by the gunboat. However, all went well, and no opposition was offered. It frequently occurred that Kwangsi soldiery gave the signal to stop, but no notice was taken, and no attempt was made to arrest the progress of the steamer by force. The gunboat's decks were cleared, and whenever large bodies of soldiers were sighted along the banks, the *Moth's* guns were manned by the gun crews, including her machine-guns. The object was a formidable one to force equipped in the comparatively primitive style of the Chinese armies, and no attempt was made at interference, excepting for the signals mentioned.

At a small city called Yuet Sing, some miles above Shihung, Kwangsi troops were massed in force, there being something between a thousand and fifteen hundred men in the estimation of the captain of the *Tai Ming*.

FOREIGN COMMUNITY'S FLIGHT.

Wuchow was finally reached at about twenty minutes to one in the afternoon of Thursday. The foreign population was obviously very relieved to see both the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SALT INSPECTORATE AT CANTON.

STILL AT ORDS.

The *Canton Daily News* of Saturday

Two very interesting notices have appeared in the local Press in the past few days. W. N. Ferguson, foreign and associate district salt inspector in the Canton District Salt Inspectorate, issued a notice on May 13th, stating that after May 8th, no permit or other documents which were not signed by officials appointed directly from the Chief Inspectorate of Chinese Government Salt Revenue would be recognised. As this involves the Reorganization Loan Agreement, it is necessary for all salt merchants to take note of this.

Ng Nie Hong, the Chinese district inspector, however, issued a notice denying the right of Mr. Ferguson to make such a statement, claiming that the South-western Government is separated from Peking and that Mr. Ferguson, ignorant of local conditions, has erred in still following instructions from Peking. Mr. Ng asserts that since he is acting by instructions of the Generalissimo, all his acts will be effective here.

In connection with this case, a Peking salt official has arrived in Canton trying to make some arrangements by which the local inspectorate may work smoothly as usual. It is understood that a suggestion has been made by one friendly to Peking for Mr. Ng, formerly a member of the salt inspectorate staff here and, therefore, once a Peking appointee, to re-apply for admission to the salt service with an understanding that he will subsequently be re-assigned to duty in Canton. If this is possible, Peking virtually concedes to Canton the right of nominating the district inspector here. It is unlikely that the suggestion will be accepted, it is believed.

gunboat and the merchant vessel. They had run extremely short of European food, and rations had been low for some days. The people could not be said to be actually starving, but they were certainly on the verge of semi-starvation, and lacked many of the essentials of life. They were completely without butter, rice was short, and, greatest hardship of all, there had been no milk for the babies for some days past. Unfortunately, they are still without the latter commodity, for the *Tai Ming's* cargo was a general one, consisting chiefly of rice and flour, and she had with her no milk excepting the very little carried for the officers' and crew. However, she is to make the return journey to-day provided a Naval escort can be once more obtained, and she will take with her a plentiful supply of milk.

On the way down, and before Shihung was reached, Cantonese gunboats were met coming up the river, thus indicating that Shihung had fallen to Sun's troops, and this conjecture was confirmed when the city was reached. Apparently the soldiers and gunboats had made a massed attack on the town, and had succeeded in driving out the Kwangsi forces who were in full retreat up the river. There is more than a possibility that a stand will be made at Yuet Sing where the force which possessed Shihung will be reinforced by the soldiers already mentioned as being placed at Yuet Sing. It is possible, in fact, that by the time these words appear in print that an engagement will have been fought. The *Tai Ming* suffered no further interference on the way down though at all times the *Moth* was ready for action. When Samshui was reached the gunboat stopped behind, and the river steamer came back to Hongkong alone.

One of the principal difficulties that steamers plying up the West River have to contend with in times of trouble like the present is the suspicion with which they are regarded by both sides. The first portion of the river is occupied by Cantonese and Yunnanese. They suspect a vessel proceeding up the river of smuggling reinforcements for the Kwangsi troops. When the other half of the river is reached, the Kwangsi men suspect that the same vessel is smuggling troops for their opponents. The consequence is that passengers are liable to ill-treatment at the hands of both sides. Naturally they refuse to travel, and one of the steamer's sources of revenue is cut off. Then, again, it frequently happens that two bodies of opposing soldiery will be conducting an engagement from opposite banks of the river. Bullets hail across the waterway, and to run a laden gunboat of that description would be sheer madness. The river captain's lot is not a happy one just now.

"A TIGHT CORNER."

QUARRY BAY A.M.C. AT VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS.

The second presentation of the farcical comedy, "A Tight Corner" by the Quarry Bay Amateur Dramatic Club was given at the Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday evening. The comedy has already been reported upon in these columns at some length, and there is little to be added. H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs witnessed the performance.

The comedy is amusing in itself, though its ending is rather weak, and the plot is inclined to drag a little. The plot deals with the trials of a husband who, on the advice of an old friend, tries to lure his wife away from the delights of a large retinue of youthful followers by arousing her jealousy. Unfortunately she at once tumbles to the scheme and very effectively manages to turn the tables, meanwhile placing the husband in what he finds to be a very "tight corner" indeed. Undoubtedly the best performance of the evening was that of Mr. G. McLeod as Samson Quayle, the husband's friend, and the instigator of all his troubles. His make-up, as a respectable, though old-fashioned, solicitor, was very convincing, and the same can be said of his acting. Another excellent performance was that of Mrs. G. Gerrard who took the part of Mrs. Pertwee, a lady with a "temperament" who finds herself used as a tool by all parties in the plot. The part of the husband was taken by Mr. A. Morrison. His interpretation of the character was good, though towards the end, it was not so good as in the earlier part of the play. One of the biggest incongruities of the production lies in the obvious difference in age between the husband and the solicitor, a far older man, though they are supposed to have been close friends in their youth. An older make-up for the younger man would go far to remedying the defect. Miss Hansen, as the wife played a difficult part well. The slightest exaggeration would have spoiled the whole piece, but she used commendable restraint throughout. The part of the servant maid was taken by Mrs. G. McLeod, whilst Messrs. E. Moore and J. Gardner filled minor parts as furniture removers. All three filled their positions admirably.

A word of appreciation, and praise for the pianist Miss E. MacLachlan, who livened the proceedings during the intervals should not be forgotten.

THE "KUMSANG"

PROSPECTS OF SALVAGE.

The *Manila Times* of Thursday last says:—

Prospects for floating the *Kumsang* seem brighter to-day with the receipt of a telegram by Smith, Bell & Co., from the Captain of the distressed ship.

The wire states that steam was up in the donkey engine and also in one of the main boilers. The water has been pumped out of the engine room and stoke hold and has now been reduced to three feet from a depth of 8 feet.

Two steam pumps have been installed, the *Loangung* which sails to-day from Manila will take provisions and also a number of coal baskets to the *Kumsang* for the purpose of discharging 2,000 tons from the vessel. Thirty-six coal baskets were sent overland Tuesday by Smith, Bell and it is thought that they will reach the ship some time to-morrow.

The salvage tug *Henry Kewick* is standing by, although on account of the fact that the *Kumsang* is "high and dry," on the beach it cannot get within 300 feet of the vessel.

BRITISH BOXER INDEMNITY AND TEXTILE MACHINERY.

An understanding has been come to between Great Britain and China that the balance of the Boxer Indemnity which is still due to us shall be devoted to educational work, mainly among the Chinese younger generation. The balance amounts to \$11,183,347, which is equivalent to about £400,000 a year for twenty years. The Textile Machinery Makers' Association, which has for some time been formulating plans for the establishment of a textile technical school in China, has decided to appeal for general support of the scheme and to ask the Governments concerned for a share of the annual allocation to be made in connection with the indemnity. This scheme, while helping the Chinese themselves should considerably assist British trade. The school would probably be placed in Shanghai, and the estimated cost of the land, building, and equipment is £150,000. It is estimated that the annual cost of upkeep would be £17,000, as students' fees are not expected to and, as students' fees are not expected to bring in more than £25,000 a year, there would be an annual deficit of £15,000 to be met. The scheme would provide for the practical education of between 300 and 350 students in the use of British-made textile machinery, and should attract orders to this country. Somewhat similar activity on the part of the United States has greatly increased the sale of American textile machinery in the Chinese market, while Germany is also entering the field.—*Engineering*.

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INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG'S SURPRISING WIN.

"FINEST EFFORT SEEN ON THE GROUND."

HONGKONG SKIPPER CARRIES HIS BAT FOR 145.

After what must have been one of the most exciting interport cricket matches ever witnessed in the Far East, Hongkong succeeded, after a very grim three and a half days' struggle, in defeating Shanghai on Saturday by three wickets. The news of the victory was received in Hongkong on Saturday afternoon and quickly became known to the various recreation clubs of the Colony. At the Hongkong Cricket Club and at the Kowloon Cricket Club it was the cause of much jubilation. Shortly before the receipt of this good news a cable had been received at the Cricket Club giving the Hongkong second innings score at 211 for seven with T. E. Pearce still batting, having at that time made 123 not out. He was then partnered by Omar. This score showed that Hongkong needed 34 runs to win and, on the face of it, it looked a pretty certain victory for our men.

About half an hour later another cable was received at the Club containing the two very significant words "we won." Later the same evening the following was received from our very sporting opponents:

"Cricket Club, Hongkong.—Hongkong won by three wickets. Pearce, not out, 145. Omar, not out, 12. Finest effort seen on ground. Heartiest congratulations from all of us. De-lighted.—Shanghai Cricket Club (BILL 1288)."

Thus Hongkong brings back the interport cricket honour to the Colony, and the side is to be congratulated on its splendid victory. It is hoped that this is the turn of the tide and that our last year's failures in various sections of interport sport—cricket, swimming, football, rowing, golf, bowls, etc.—will, during the year, be turned to success.

Coming to the actual results of the match, the scoring throughout has been very high. In all four innings no fewer than 1,211 runs were knocked up on the pitch, which shows that it was a batsman's wicket. All the bowlers on both sides appear to have been severely knocked about, and the fielders must have had a great time leather hunting. The summarized scores for the match are as follows:

Hongkong (1st Innings)	332
Hongkong (2nd Innings)	270
Total number of runs	606

Shanghai (1st Innings)	351
Shanghai (2nd Innings)	255
Total number of runs	606

Hongkong won by three wickets.

T. E. Pearce's effort in scoring 145 not out in the second innings, thus making the match safe for Hongkong, can only be described as a very fine display of batting. It more than counteracted any little disappointment that may have been felt in Hongkong when it was learned that he had been dismissed for five in the first innings. In fine style he carried his bat right to the winning hit and came back to the pavilion undefeated. He does not hold the record for the biggest individual score in the Shanghai-Hongkong interport matches. This is held by Captain F. I. M. Barrett—the Hampshire veteran cricketer. In 1921 he scored 105 against Hongkong at Shanghai. The Hongkong skipper's most recent effort is a good record. But, even if he does not hold the record for the highest score, he holds the record for the number of centuries scored. He has three to his credit. They are:

1920.—Against Shanghai, 122 at Hongkong.
1920.—Against the combined teams (Shanghai and Singapore), 111—not out.
1922.—Against Shanghai, 145—not out, at Shanghai.

It is also interesting to note that Pearce has also another big score to his credit. Playing against the United Services in 1921 (February) he scored 201 not out.

A word of praise must also be added for the other players of the Hongkong side. In the first innings eight of our men turned over good average scores whilst G. R. Sayer and R. H. Wild were done extraordinarily well, considering that this is his first interport match. In the second innings he helped considerably with a useful 34. Owen Hughes, also, has done well with the bat and the ball. In the first innings he made 30, whilst his bowling met with some success. In the first innings he took four wickets for 62 and in the second he improved on this average by securing six wickets for 74 runs.

Some big individual scores were also knocked up by Shanghai. In the first innings Ollerdesen with 66, Captain Barrett with 60, and H. E. Muriel with 60 made things, at the time, look pretty

serious for Hongkong. Then in their second innings big scores were put up by Hayward (51), Quayle (84), and Leach (68). Quayle also did well with the ball taking six wickets for 70 in the first innings and in the second innings he secured five of the seven wickets which fell.

The number of interport matches played between Shanghai and Hongkong, now total 21. The first of these was played as far back as 1866 which, it is interesting to note, was won by Hongkong.

The following are the number of matches won by each side.

Hongkong won	11
Shanghai won	11
Drawn	1
Total	23

Curiously enough in the eleven matches played between the year 1906 and 1923 Shanghai and Hongkong have won alternately.

The following are the detailed scores of the match:

SHANGHAI.	
1st Innings.	
H. Ollerdesen, b Young	96
A. A. Claxton, c Owen Hughes, b Quick	29
Capt. Barrett, c Wood, b Owen Hughes	69
H. E. Muriel	89
J. A. Quayle	0
A. W. Hayward	3
D. W. Leach	3
W. N. Hansell, c and b Owen Hughes	17
H. W. Allison	0
H. C. B. Peck, c Rumjahn, b Owen Hughes	42
S. Isaacs	2
Extras	10
Total	351

Bowling Analysis.	
R.	W.
F. N. Young	83
H. Owen Hughes	62
E. K. Quick	74
N. M. Omar	74

HONGKONG.	
1st Innings.	
T. E. Pearce, b Quayle	145
A. A. Rumjahn, b Isaacs	21
Rev. E. K. Quick, b Quayle	57
G. R. Sayer, c Claxton, b Quayle	21
H. Owen Hughes, b Isaacs	30
A. E. Wood, run out	0
R. H. Wild, run out	83
E. R. S. Dods, b Quayle	47
N. M. Omar, not out	11
L. J. Davies, b Quayle	16
F. N. Young, b Quayle	2
Extras	40
Total	332

Bowling Analysis.	
R.	W.
J. A. Quayle	70
S. Isaacs	59
H. W. Allison	39
H. C. B. Peck	24
D. W. Leach	55
W. N. Hansell	30
Capt. Barrett	15

SHANGHAI.	
2nd Innings.	
H. Ollerdesen, st. Davies, b Quick	1
A. A. Claxton, c Quick, b Owen Hughes	12
A. W. Hayward, c and b Owen Hughes	51
Capt. Barrett, run out	2
H. E. Muriel, b Owen Hughes	84
J. A. Quayle, c Dods, b Sayer	1
D. W. Leach, c Davies, b Sayer	68
W. N. Hansell, not out	15
H. W. Allison, st. Davies, b Owen Hughes	10
H. C. B. Peck, b Owen Hughes	6
S. Isaacs, c Young, b Owen Hughes	2
Extras	0
Total	255

Bowling Analysis.	
R.	W.
Young	61
Quick	84
Owen Hughes	74
Omar	7
Sayer	23

HONGKONG.	
2nd Innings.	
T. E. Pearce, not out	145
G. R. Sayer, b w. Quayle	39
A. A. Rumjahn, c Quayle, b Peck	3
E. K. Quick, b Quayle	6
H. Owen Hughes, b Quayle	0
A. E. Wood, c Claxton, b Peck	28
R. H. Wild, c Barrett, b Quayle	34
E. R. S. Dods, b w. Quayle	0
U. M. Omar, not out	13
Extras	5
Total (for 7 wickets)	270

F. N. Young and L. J. Davies did not bat.

INTERPORT CONTESTS AT SWATOW.

HONGKONG WINS FOOTBALL MATCH.

The Hongkong team won the soccer match at Swatow on Saturday by 2 goals to 1.

SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE MATCHES.

Four League matches were played on Saturday, resulting in three wins for visiting teams. Last year's league winners—the Kowloon Bowling Green Club—were defeated on their own ground by the newly formed Kowloon Dock team. This team has won both its league fixtures and ties with Taikoo No. 2 for first place in the league. Taikoo No. 1 was the only team to win at home, defeating Craigeower by 10 points. The Kowloon Cricket Club and the Civil Service Cricket Club, both playing at home, lost to Taikoo No. 2 and the Police respectively.

Scores:—

TAIKOO NO. 1 v. CRAIGEOWER.	
Played at Taikoo, the home team winning by 69 points to 50. Scores:	
TAIKOO NO. 1.	CRAIGEOWER.
Muirhead	Green
MacKintosh	Souza
Grimshaw	MacFarlane
A. Hamilton (S)	Brady (S)
Foulds	Alves
Sloan	L. Ross
Young	Dennis
Wotherspoon (S)	Bass (S)
Grimes	Greensott
Whyte	Forbes
J. Russell	Martin
Ferguson (S)	Greener (S)

K.C.C.C. v. KOWLOON DOCK.

Played at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, the Dock team winning a close game by 50 points to 40.

K.C.C.C.	
KOWLOON DOCK.	
Guy	Atkinson
Muir	MacKintosh
Hall	Puncher
Crawford (S)	Gow (S)
Barr	Holley
J. Hamilton	Simpson
D. Harvey	Johanson
W. Russell (S)	R. Easley (S)
Whitley	Brown
MacFarlane	Keith
Farrell	Gourlay
Everett (S)	S. Gray (S)

K.C.C.C. v. TAIKOO NO. 2.

Played at the K.C.C.C. on Saturday, the visitors winning by 37 points to 46. Scores:

K.C.C.C.	
TAIKOO NO. 2.	
H. Davies	H. Dimmen
J. Cornely	S. Amery
H. Stephens	J. A. Sloan
J. Gibson (S)	Wallace (S)
D. A. Purvis	J. Laing
A. Davidson	M. O'Brien
J. Hyde	G. Morrison
McIntyre (S)	MacLachlan (S)
R. Abraham	J. McLeod
C. J. Trench	C. Young
H. Overy	D. Morrison
A. G. Pile (S)	N. Drummond (S)

C.S.C.C. v. POLICE.

Played at the Civil Service ground, the Police winning by 64 points to 56. Scores:

C.S.C.C.	
POLICE.	
Knot	Grant
Altman	Moss
F. Allan	Ogg
A. B. Allan (S)	Grimmett (S)
Hall	Knight
Radd	Nicoll
Cullip	Mair
W. Hill (S)	Gerrard (S)
Oswick	Reid
Masey	J. Clark
Paterson-Johns	Robertson
Stanley (S)	A. Clark (S)

LEAGUE TABLE.				
	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Taikoo No. 2.	2	2	0	4
Kowloon Dock	2	2	0	4
K.B.G.C.	2	1	1	2
Taikoo No. 1.	2	1	1	2
Police.	2	1	1	2
K.C.C.	2	1	1	2
C.S.C.C.	2	0	2	0
Craigewer.	2	0	2	0

TENNIS LEAGUE.

"A" DIVISION.

I.R.C. v. C.S.C.C.

Playing at home on Saturday in the "A" Division of the Hongkong Tennis League, the Indian Recreation Club defeated the Civil Service Recreation Club by 63 games to 31. Scores:—

S. D. and S. H. Ismail (I.R.C.) beat Allen and Lane, 9-2; beat Shepherd and Henderson, 10-1; beat Wilson and Townsend, 7-4.

S. D. and S. H. Ismail (I.R.C.) beat Allen and Lane, 9-2; beat Shepherd and Henderson, 10-1; beat Wilson and Townsend, 7-4.

S. A. Rumjahn and S. A. Hussain (I.R.C.) lost to Allen and Lane, 5-6; beat Shepherd and Henderson, 7-4; lost to Wilson and Townsend, 5-6.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient de Saigon, in its market report dated May 7th, says:—

Our market has been very quiet during the last fortnight. Prices nevertheless have made an advance on account of the poor supply of paddy coming daily to Cholon. The Hongkong market has dropped very heavily, but this position had no effect on this side, which is quite unusual.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January to April 23rd, 1923, is 499,598 tons, against 386,280 in 1922.

We quote today:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$5.68 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon for May-June shipment.

COMPANY MEETING.

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of Wm. Powell, Limited, was held at the offices of the firm on Saturday. The chair was taken by Mr. J. H. Taggart, while those present were: Messrs. F. M. Crawford and H.O. Holt (Managing Directors), R. L. Bridger and M. Manuk (Directors), J. J. Jordain and H. E. Scriven (shareholders), and A. A. Mortimer (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days I will, with your permission, adopt the usual procedure and treat the same as read. The profit for the year ending the 28th February, 1923, including the sum of \$10,910.44 brought forward from the previous financial year, amounted to \$79,268.09 as compared with \$52,910.44 for the year 1922, and the Board propose that this sum of \$79,268.07 be allocated as follows:—To pay a dividend of \$2 per share on 21,000 shares fully paid up, \$42,000; to place to General Reserve Account, \$10,000; to increase the Equalization of Dividend Account by \$15,000; to pay a bonus to staff of \$5,278.00; and to carry forward to the credit of next account, \$6,988.09. I trust that such appropriations will meet with your approval.

Trade depression naturally detrimentally affects our business, in common with all others. Therefore I venture to think you will agree that the results of the year are very satisfactory (bearing in mind the vicissitudes through which we have passed), and that the Company is to be congratulated on the fact of being able to show an increased profit over the previous year. It is at all times a difficult matter to attempt to prophesy as to the future. I have no hesitation in saying, however, that there is every indication of an improvement in general business conditions during the coming year, from which I am confident that this Company will receive its due share of benefit, especially as no effort is being spared to bring the various departments up to date in order to place us in the position of being able to cope with the increased volume of business which we anticipate.

Before concluding my remarks, I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of placing on record the appreciation of my colleagues on the Board and myself of the services rendered by the Managing Directors and the staff during the past year, as it is largely due to their efforts that the results before you have been attained. In this relation you will observe that your Board have appointed Mr. Holt (your Company's Manager for many years) to the position of a Managing Director in recognition of his hard work and good services in the interest of the Company, and I feel sure you will agree that such an appointment is one that will redound to the credit of all concerned. As regards the staff, I am confident that the bonus proposed to be granted to them will be voted with your unanimous approval. I now beg to formally propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and that the balance of Profit and Loss Account be dealt with as recommended by the Board.

The CHAIRMAN then asked that a shareholder second the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Scriven seconded, and there being no questions the motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. Jordain, seconded by Mr. Scriven, the Chairman was re-elected a director for the coming year, his retirement falling due at this meeting.

Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth, and Fleming were, on the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Jordain, re-elected Auditors for the coming year, at a fee of \$600.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

CHINESE REVENUE MEN IN TROUBLE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate, on Saturday, Wong Tai, 39, Ip Shih, 37, Chu Kuo, and Li Kuo, all revenue officers, were charged with having in conjunction with another, not in custody, conspired together with intent to move from the cutter *Bryghilde*, lying off the Taikoo Dockyard, a quantity of loose opium without the permission of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

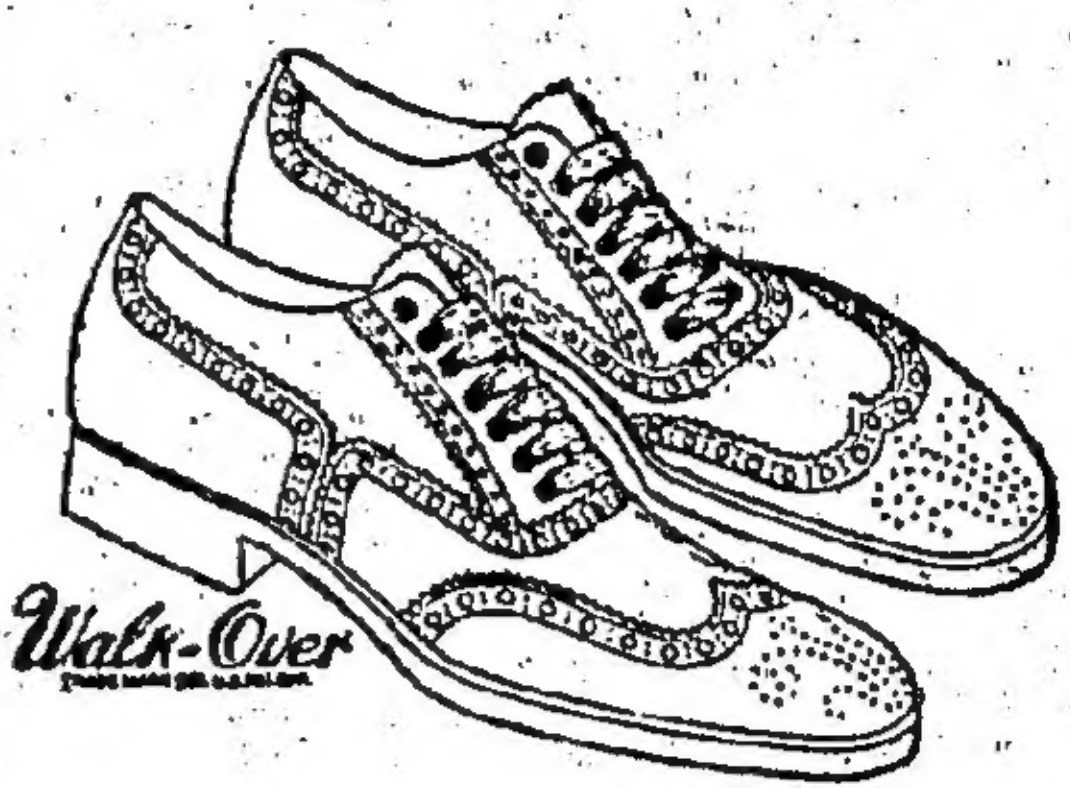
Mr. A. E. Hall defended, and Sub-Inspector Pincot appeared for the Police. Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Superintendent of Imports and Exports appeared to prosecute, but after a short discussion the Magistrate so amended the charge as to make the Captain Superintendent of Police the prosecutor.

The case was formally remanded for a week, the defendants being allowed bail of \$1,000.

The forces of the "Christian General" at Peking are not very highly regarded by an "expert" in a "reliable quarter," quoted by the *Pan Eastern Times*. He sums up his report thus: "My general conclusion is that General Feng Fu-chiang's army as at present constituted, can in no way be regarded as a reliable guardian of the capital. The idea of being a neutralized body of men in the hands of a responsible Central Government is very far from the leaders of this little army. This army, in any emergency that may arise, will presumably join one party or the other, the choice being determined by monetary considerations."

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. BONAR LAW.

SPECIALIST ADVISES PREMIER'S RETURN TO LONDON.

London, May 19th.
Mr. Bonar Law is returning to London to-day on the advice of Sir Thomas J. Horder, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., the Harley Street specialist.

PREMIER'S SUPPORTERS FEEL UNEASY.

London, May 19th.
Mr. Bonar Law's summons to London is disquieting to the Premier's supporters who anticipate that his continuance in office will be very brief.

Downing Street professes ignorance regarding the Premier's intentions and hint that all depends on the interchange of medical opinion during the next few days.

"TIRED AND ILL."

London, May 19th.
Mr. Bonar Law when he arrived in London looked tired and ill. He scarcely seemed to recognise his friends among the group awaiting him at the station.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN'S BUSY WEEK-END.

London, May 19th.
Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who had gone to Worcester in order to address his constituents, spoke at the beginning instead of the end of the meeting. He then hurriedly and unexpectedly returned to London, where, according to his own statement, he was faced with the busiest week-end.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANXIETY AS TO THE STATE OF HIS HEALTH.

London, May 18th.
Harley Street specialists will visit Mr. Bonar Law, who is spending a few days in Paris following a stay at Aix-les-Bains. There is increased anxiety regarding his health, and his political future. His general health is very satisfactory but reports agree that his voice has very little improved. It is believed the specialists have advised a considerable extension of his holiday, but hitherto there is no indication of the Premier's plans. The Paris Press states that the loss of his voice is so complete that he has been obliged to decline M. Poincaré's invitation to London.

Paris, May 18th.
Mr. Bonar Law has decided not to issue any statement at present regarding his health or future plans, as he considers such action might later lead to the issue of end less demands.

LATENT CABLES.

PAN-AMERICANISM.

CONFERENCE PROVES A LAMENTABLE FAILURE.

Washington, May 19th.
Despatches record a growing conviction that the Pan-American Conference at Santiago has lamentably failed to fulfil the hopes entertained. Practically nothing has emerged from the imposing agenda aiming at the limitation of warlike expenditure, the codification of international law, the improvement of communication facilities, and many commercial and economic projects.

The Washington correspondent of *The Times* declares that a spirit of Latin-Americanism rather than Pan-Americanism dominated the proceedings, and the Monroe Doctrine, of which the United States delegates made much, was the special stumbling-block to the Latin who were suspicious of United States influence under the doctrine.

The most important decision of the conference was the compromise on the subject of representation on the Pan-American Union. The Latin States, who were the policy whereby a Government whose diplomatic relations with the United States were interrupted should not be represented, and the Union finally decided that such States should appoint a special representative.

Disappointment was especially keen regarding disarmament, on which question the United States was criticised for its failure to supply a definite lead.

IRISH DEPORTEES.

FURTHER ARRIVALS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

London, May 19th.
Of nine more deportees who have arrived at Halyhead seven have been arrested, making sixteen re-arrests. Those arrested were charged with conspiracy.

Two of the re-arrested deportees, Sean McGrath, Secretary of the Irish Self-Determination League and John O'Mahoney, a member of the League have been charged at Bow Street with seditious conspiracy. They were remanded in custody.

Several other re-arrested deportees have been charged at various London Police Courts, including a schoolmaster residing at Marylebone. Both were charged with being in unauthorised possession of firearms. They were remanded.

LATEST CABLES.

THE RUHR.

FRENCH OCCUPATION FORCES TO BE INCREASED.

Paris, May 19th.
A forthcoming further increase in the number of French troops stationed in the Ruhr area is announced by the newspapers, the object being to speed up production, particularly by means of closer supervision of the railways.

The *Gazette* gives a clue to the significance of the new move, by declaring that the German workmen are beginning to tire while the improvement of the French situation in the Ruhr area will hasten the evolution of Germany's embryo willingness to make better offers.

A WHITE SEA INCIDENT.

RUSSIANS THINK DISCRETION THE BETTER PART OF VALOUR.

London, May 19th.
The story of an exciting encounter with a Bolshevik gunboat in the White Sea on March 25th, is told by the skipper of the Grimsby trawler, *Jerin*. The Russian gunboat appeared when the *Jerin* was fifteen miles from land, and ordered the trawler to follow her to port. The skipper ignored the order and edged off towards the British gunboat *Geddis*, which was twenty miles distant. The Russians manned their guns and fired across the *Jerin* which manoeuvred and sent up distress signals. The *Geddis* approached with guns manned and the Russian gunboat disappeared.

THE VOROVSKY MURDER.

SOVIETS' PECULIAR NOTE TO SWITZERLAND.

Berne, May 19th.
The Government has received a Note from the Soviet Government, charging it with responsibility for the murder of Vorovsky.

The Federal Council has decided to reply refusing to accept the Note.

CARNEGIE ANNUITIES.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND IMPACHMENT OF EX-PRESIDENT TAFT.

New York, May 19th.
The annual convention of the Socialist Party has passed a resolution demanding the impeachment of ex-President Taft for accepting a \$10,000 annuity from the Carnegie Corporation, bequeathed to him by Mr. Carnegie, as well as \$5,000 each to the widows of ex-President Cleveland and ex-President Roosevelt, as a hint that Congress should provide for the support of ex-Presidents and their families.

PROHIBITION ON SHIPS.

EXTENSION OF TIME REQUESTED FOR SOME BRITISH VESSELS.

Washington, May 19th.
Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (British Ambassador at Washington) has made representations to the United States Government in regard to an extension of the time for the enforcement of prohibition within the three mile limit, for the benefit of British ships from distant ports which will be unable to reach America before June 10th.

A POLISH ASSASSINATION.

Warsaw, May 19th.
M. Olewinaki, Vice-President of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture has been assassinated in the street. The motive is stated to be personal vengeance.

BELGIAN STATE WORKERS ON STRIKE

RAILWAY SERVICES HELD UP.

London, May 19th.
The effects of the recent strike of railwaymen and postal workers and other State employees in Belgium is spreading. The action of the Government in calling up all the railway, telegraph, telephone and postal workers belonging to the 1915-1922 classes has been challenged in the Chamber, which eventually voted a confidence in the Government by an overwhelming majority. A Brussels message now reports that the strike is interfering with international traffic, for example the Ostend Constantinople train has been stopped at Jemelle, and the Constantinople-Ostend express had been held up at Arlon.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC MAY BE RESUMED.

Brussels, May 19th.
As a sequel to the debate in the Chamber of Representatives, the National Union states that it has decided to send delegates to the principal centres to induce the railwaymen to resume passenger traffic.

WELSH OIL REFINERIES.

STRIKE OVER.

London, May 19th.
The strike in the Welsh oil refineries has been settled, and the men are returning. The matters in dispute have been referred to arbitration.

MORE TROUBLE IN BURMESE OILFIELD.

Rangoon, May 18th.
The majority of the Burman employees of the Yangon oilfield have again struck without warning, apparently in connection with the discharge of superfluous workmen.

LATEST CABLES.

WORLD OF SPORT.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT.

JOLLY DEFEATS HAGEN.

London, May 19th.
At Leeds in the £700 Professional Golf Tournament final, H. O. Jolly of Foxglove beat the American, Walter Hagen, holder of the British open championship, by two holes.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The match was most exciting but Jolly was very cool throughout. After the turning he was two up and finished the round one up. He became four up at the seventh hole in the second round, but Hagen won the eighth and halved the ninth and tenth. Hagen then won the 11th, 12th and 13th making all square. The next three were halved. Hagen was bunkered at the seventh, and Jolly holing out with a seven-yard putt became four down. Both were bunkered at the eighteenth but Hagen was terribly short with a seven-yard putt, Jolly holing out from a difficult lie to win.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, May 18th.

At Leeds in the third round of the golf competition:
Jolly beat Falkner at the twentieth hole.
Mackenzie beat Duncan 2 and 1.
Hagen beat Havers at the nineteenth hole.
Sarazen beat Ockenden by 5 and 3.
In the semi-final Hagen beat Sarazen by 3 and 1, and Jolly beat Mackenzie by 2 and 1. Hagen and Sarazen gave a worthy exhibition. Sarazen took the lead at the second hole, but Hagen squared at the seventh and was one up at the tenth, which lead he increased to two at the twelfth. He was out of bounds at the thirteenth, which he lost. The fourteenth and fifteenth were halved, Hagen taking the sixteenth and seventeenth for the match.

LATEST CABLES.

AMATEUR GOLF CUP.

AMERICA DEFEATS BRITAIN.

London, May 19th.
At St. Andrew's playing for the Walker Amateur Golf Cup, America, the holders, beat Great Britain by 8 matches to 5. Great Britain won the Foursomes 3 to 1; America won the singles 5 to 2; the remaining single being halved.

A GALLANT STRUGGLE.

The weather was glorious and the field was crowded. The British players led in five matches at the end of the first round. The remainder ended all square, but the Americans put up the most dogged fight, the British players appearing to crack up under the strain.
Wethered and Quimet halved, Tolley beat Sweetser by 3 and 1; Gardner beat Harris by one; Rotan beat McKenzie by 6 and 4; Marston beat Hope 5 and 4; Wright beat Holderness by one; Willing beat Murray by one; Wilson beat Herron by one.

A large crowd followed the rival captains who were square at the end of the first round. Harris struggled gallantly, but just failed to halve the match. Tolley won his match comfortably. At the turn he was seven up in the second round. Thereafter he slackened. Wethered was up with three to play, but Quimet rallied and took the 16th and 17th and halved the eighteenth in a glorious three.

EARLIER CABLES.

London, May 18th.
The first contest in Great Britain for the Walker international amateur golf trophy began at St. Andrews to-day. The 1922 match was played in the United States, the Americans winning. America waived the right to defend the title in her own country, and has sent a strong team to defend it here. Britain has so far won the foursomes by 3 matches to one. Eight singles matches will be played to-morrow.

In the foursomes, Wethered and Tolley beat Quimet and Sweetser, 6 and 6. The Englishmen were four up on the first round. Wethered started off again by holing a ten yarder, making five up, and became six up at the fourth hole. Thereafter he was content to hang on the lead. Holderness and Hope beat Rotan and Herron by one hole. The Englishmen were six down at the sixth hole in the second round, but with a succession of brilliant shots reduced the lead and squared it at the fifteenth. They halved the sixteenth and seventeenth and won the eighteenth. Wilson and Murray beat Johnstone and Norville, 4 and 2. In this match the Englishmen were three up in the first round, and turned six up in the second; the Americans improved, but could not wipe off the arrears. Gardner and Marston beat Harris and Hoeman, 7 and 6. The Britishers were five down in the first round, and turned seven down in the second, the Americans halving the next three.

LATEST CABLES.

FIRPO-WILLARD FIGHT FORBIDDEN.

New York, May 18th.
The State Athletic Commission has forbidden the fight between Firpo and Joe Willard at New York, on the ground that Willard is too old.

EARLIER CABLES.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

London, May 18th.
Surrey beat Gloucester by eight wickets. For Surrey, Hobbs scored 61 and 60 and Peach in the first innings of Gloucester took 7 for 14.
Sussex beat Northants by nine wickets. For Northants, Woolley knocked out 61 and 62.
Middlesex beat Oxford by sixteen runs, the Oxonian Taylor in their first innings compiling 114.

EARLIER CABLES.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

STORM OF UNPARLIAMENTARY EPITHETS.

PARIS, May 18th.

There were stormy scenes in the Chamber yesterday evening when the Royalist, M. Tharneray, raised the question of his long delayed interpellation relative to the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The Ex-Premier Briand urged that there was no expediency for discussing the question, which would shortly be considered in the law courts. The Royalist, M. Daudet, retorted that M. Briand feared the interpellation because he was politically compromised. A storm thereupon broke, M. Briand and Daudet fiercely exchanging unparliamentary epithets, until the Minister for Justice intervened. The Chamber finally voted by 370 to 140 in favour of a postponement of the interpellation *indefinitely*.

THE NAVAL PACT.

RATIFICATION DELAYS.

London, May 18th.
In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Baldwin said the Government would consider it premature to consider an extension of the scope of the Washington naval treaty until it had been ratified by all the original signatories. He did not think anything would be gained by making representations to France with regard to the effect of the delay in ratification. There was no reason to believe that France would not ratify the treaty.

U.S. AND ASIATIC IMMIGRANTS.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S COMMENT.

New York, May 18th.
Ambassador Hanfman, addressing the Japan Society, declared the American attitude toward Japanese immigrants was the only question in the whole bright outlook vexing most people's minds. He declared the question was one of elementary principle in international intercourse, namely that of discrimination or non-discrimination, based on colour or nationalities.

DISASTROUS SCHOOL FIRE IN AMERICA.

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, May 18th.
Sixty-six bodies have been taken from the ruins of a school-house at Cleveland destroyed by fire, caused by the overturning of an oil lamp during an entertainment attended by pupils and their parents. The only exit was a narrow wooden staircase, which was jammed with a panic-stricken mass. The building finally collapsed, and besides those burned or crushed to death many were injured.

ULSTER'S TEMPERANCE BILL.

London, April 18th.
The Northern Ireland House of Commons has agreed to the second reading of the Government Bill providing for the closing of public houses on Sundays, which the Premier, Sir James Craig, said the Government would insist on carrying out completely. The Bill also provides for the abolition of establishments where spirits and groceries are sold and the termination of *bona fide* travellers privileges.

KRUPP'S APPEAL QUASHED.

DUESSELDORF, May 18th.
The court martial of Dueseldorfer bridgehead has rejected the appeal by Krupp and others against the sentence of the Werden court martial, except in the case of Mueller, a member of the workers' council of Krupp, whose appeal has been granted because his name was inadvertently omitted by the Government commissary when reading the original sentences of the court. His case will be re-tried.

ANTI-OPIMUM COMMISSION AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, May 18th.
The United States delegation to the session of the Anti-Opium Commission of the League of Nations opening on May 24th, includes Mr. Stephen Porter, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, and Monaghan Brent who was president of the Anti-Opium Conference at Shanghai in 1909.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A DEADLOCK AT LAUSANNE.

London, May 18th.
The Tarco-Greek deadlock at Lausanne on the question of reparations is regarded as serious by well-informed quarters. Strenuous efforts by the Allies to effect an agreement have hitherto been unavailing. It is anticipated that some decision will be reached at the Tarco-Greek meeting to-day.

THE KOHAT OUTRAGE.

MURDERERS FLEE TO AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, May 18th.
The murderers of Mrs. Ellis at Kohat have taken refuge in Afghanistan, under pressure from Afghan leaders.

THE MARK MARKET.

London, May 18th.
Marks are now quoted at 224,000 to 225,000 to the £.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.)

LINCHING CAPTIVES.

"LOYAL" TROOPS SELL AMMUNITION TO BANDITS.

CHINESE CAPTIVES—UNLIVED TO BE NEARING STARVATION.

PEKING, May 18th.

Reports from Tsoochuang state that the soldiers of the Fifth, Sixth and Twentieth Brigades, who are surrounding the Brigand camps, have not received any pay for sixteen months; accordingly they are selling ammunition to the bandits.

General Tien Chung Yu, fearing trouble from these soldiers, is bringing 1,500 troops on which he can rely for his own protection.

The situation of the Chinese captives is undoubtedly grave. It is reported that Chen Shih Ying, a district sub-inspector who was captured at Lincheng, died on Thursday, partly from exposure but chiefly from lack of food; hence it is feared that other Chinese prisoners are near starvation.

"HOSTAGES" SAVE THEIR OWN SKINS.

PEKING, May 19th.

Messages from Tsoochuang indicate Wu Yu Lin and Yang I Teh have given up the idea of becoming hostages and they may hand over the negotiations to others. They will not remain in Shan-tung.

THE RESCUING GENERAL'S AMAZING PROPOSALS.

General Tien Chung Yu has wired to the Chiao-tungpu stating that he is sending delegates proposing that the bandit chief Sun Mei Yao be made Commander of Pacification, his assistant to be made chief-of-staff, and the brigands then must release one-third of the captives; secondly, the troops to withdraw, one-third more of the prisoners then to be released; thirdly, the bandits all to be enrolled in the army when the remaining third of the captives will be freed.

BANDITS THREATEN TO SHOOT TWO FOREIGN CAPTIVES.

Tsoochuang, May 19th.

Mr. Berube, one of the bandits' captives, has been released and is proceeding to Peking to present the bandit ultimatum that, unless the troops are withdrawn by May 22nd two British-American captives will be shot.

MILITARY LEADERS TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

PEKING, May 19th.

Following a meeting of the Diplomats, the Doyen yesterday afternoon handed in a Note to the Waichiaopu, which, it is understood, requests that the highest military leaders be instructed to order their troops to cease firing against the bandits. The Note holds the military leaders responsible for the failure to obtain the captives' release.

CHINESE GUARANTEE NO GOOD TO BANDITS.

M. Berube arrived after midnight, bringing a message from the French Consul at Tsoochuang to the French legation, which is understood to contain a Note from the brigand chief to the Diplomatic Corps stating that the troops must be withdrawn. The captives will be held till absolute guarantees are given that the bandits will be safe, not only from immediate punitive measures, but from any reprisals in the future. It is from any reprisals in the future, it is also understood that the bandits are demanding that, after enrolment in brigades under their own commanders, that they be given control of certain districts south of Shan-tung. It is also reported that the bandits will not accept any Chinese hostages or Chinese guarantee, but must have a foreign pledge for their future safety from reprisals.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION A FAILURE.

Tsoochuang, May 19th.

The Government delegation returned yesterday. Negotiations appear to have reached a complete deadlock. The bandits merely reiterated their demands, with additional requests for payment of expenses in connection with their return to the army, a supply of food, and also that their agreement with the Shan-tung Government shall be witnessed by Consuls of six foreign Powers.

NEGOTIATIONS MAY DRAG ON INDEFINITELY.

PEKING, May 20th.

It is reported that the bandits are still making fresh demands, including a guarantee by six Consuls that the agreement made shall be fulfilled. It is feared that negotiations may drag on indefinitely.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN."]

LIVING LIKE PIGS.

PEKING, May 18th.
A letter from Mr. Rowlatt states that the captives are being fairly well treated, but that all are living like pigs.

Mr. Rowlatt, in his letter, expresses a need for socks, blankets, mattresses, fresh vegetables and salt.

MISSION TO THE HILLS.

Tsoochuang, May 17th.

To-morrow's mission to the hills will be headed by Mr. C. C. Ting and Kuo Tai Shang.

The mission is very optimistic as regards the outcome of the conference.

They make no secret of the fact that it will be successful, but in view of the preliminary conference others do not share this optimism.

Mr. Berube, who was released on parole yesterday, interviewed by Router's correspondent, stated that he had walked the entire distance from Paotzuku.

He was sent down principally to inform the relief party that the troops had not been withdrawn, and that the bandits refused to open negotiations until the soldiers were removed, the bandits threatening severe reprisals.

During the past few days the bandits were by no means gentle, and they did not hesitate to prod their captives with their rifle-butts when they were unable to keep up with them.

At present the party are encamped in three temples at the foot of Paotzuku mountain.

In spite of the orders issued by General Tien, the soldiers appeared to be pressing on the heels of the bandits, and the latter's patience was becoming exhausted.

Mr. Berube was told by one of the other captives that the bandits had shot five Chinese, who either refused to obey an order or were too slow in complying.

The individual health of the captives is good, with the exception of Mr. Musso, Major Allen and Mr. Saphiere.

Mr. Musso had one leg paralysed, and he was also in a weak condition which causes some anxiety.

The other two captives have swollen feet.

Mr. Berube requested that blankets be sent up, as the nights are extremely cold. These sent up two days ago, apparently, had been stolen.

[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]

LOOKING FOR A NEW LEADER.

PEKING MEMBERS THREATEN TO JOIN SUN YAT SEN.

PEKING, May 20th.
It is reliably reported that owing to lack of pay many members of Parliament threaten to proceed to Canton to join Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

REAR-ADMIRAL CRESWELL FAVOURS SCHEME.

MELBOURNE, May 19th.

Rear-Admiral Sir W. R. Creswell, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (Australian service) commenting on the suggestion that the defence of the Pacific could be better managed from Sydney than Singapore, said he was of the opinion that the selection of Singapore was a wise decision, justifying the fullest confidence.

The Sydney suggestion was useless because the harbour would have to be sealed in wartime.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

PROSPECTS OF COMPETITORS.

OSAKA, May 18th.
All the athletes are vigorously practising in the stadium.

Experts' observations agree that of the track contestants the Philippines have the best sprinters, but in long-distance runners Japan will probably prove superior.

There are not much expectations of the Chinese athletes on the track, but in the field the glories will undoubtedly go to the Chinese.

It is believed that the Pentathlon will witness a very close game between the Chinese, Filipinos and the Japanese.

At football, basketball and volleyball, champion honours will certainly be retained by the Chinese.

Altogether about 60 ladies will participate in basketball, volleyball, tennis and swimming. In the last mentioned sport, there will be only Japanese competitors.

In the open tournament, the Chinese ladies will unquestionably prove victorious in basketball and volleyball.

PRESIDENT OF THE GAMES.

OSAKA, May 18th.
Prince Chichibu, President of the Games, will leave Tokyo on Saturday evening, and arrive at Osaka on Sunday.

IMPERIAL TROPHY.

TOKYO, May 18th.
The Emperor of Japan has presented a cup for the Olympic Games.

The Minister for Home Affairs has also provided a cup for the winner of the Pentathlon.

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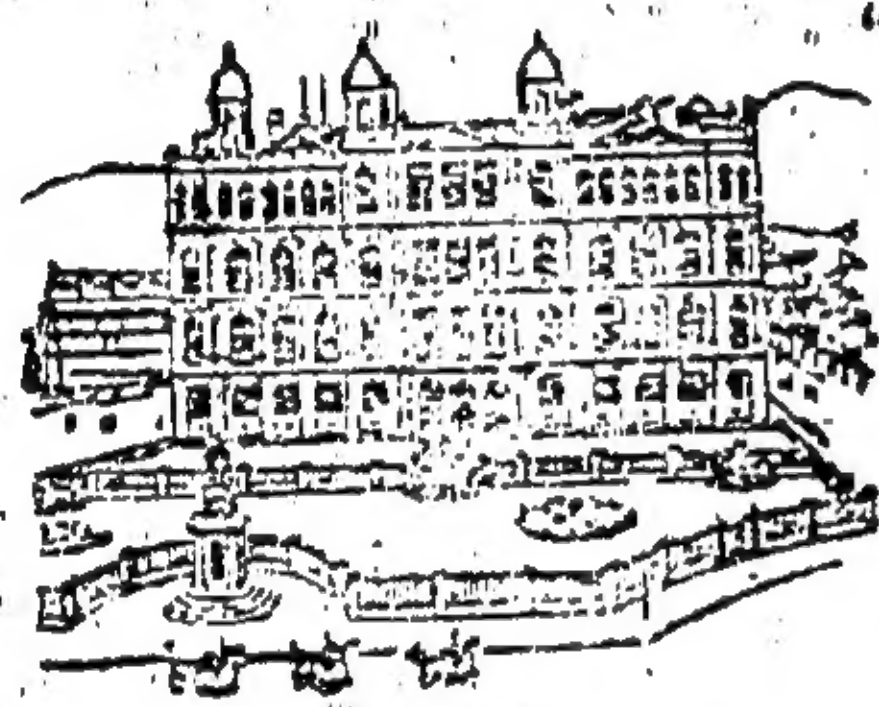
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

Small hats are the order of the day, with
trimming that is placed at the back of the
hat and, for preference, perched up ver-
tically rather than laid down horizontally.

Popular colours are brown, *taupe de souris*,
tortoiseshell, navy blue, almond green and
black, the last named when it is mixed with
a colour. Almond green—as in the case of
dresses—is particularly in evidence, whether
the medium chosen be felt, velvet, crepe de
China, tulle or ribbon. There is also a
most attractive shade of blue, which is
neither a periwinkle nor a madonna, but
something in between the two. When
toned down with black or some other shade
to act as a softener, this shade of blue
makes up into the most attractive and be-
coming of millinery.

The latest shape shows a back that is
narrow and turned up, although you do not
always see the actual line of the turning,
this being concealed beneath a large
cockade of ribbon or a cluster
of flowers. Cockades of ribbon, finely pleat-
ed or spread out like a sun-burst, trim every
second hat to be seen, and, considering how
smart and becoming they are, it is likely
that they will continue to trim straw hats
long through the Spring and Summer.

Many of the small hats which turn up at
the back and show trimming that is perched
on the crown at the back, or on the narrow
back brim, have a decided 1890 air about
them, and go well with the dresses copied
from this period, with their tight-fitting
bodices and belted waists and befrilled skirts.
When the new version of the bustle is
added, the illusion is complete.

What is known as the Empress Eugenie hat
has been specially designed—or, should one
say, resurrected—for the wear of dresses of
this type. The trimming of this type of hat
is usually a long sweeping feather.

Crinoline straw of a fancy kind is being
used for few big hats one does see occa-
sionally, but these are few and far be-
tween, every other type having been put
aside for the present in favour of the small
hat.

Among the materials which milliners are
using this season is a kind of most straw in
a charming soft shade which is neither cream,
corn, nor beige, but a mixture of all three
known by the name of "chanvre" (hemp).
This is so becoming that even women with a
sallow complexion can wear it to advantage,
so much has it an air of being "alive." It
looks best when arranged with something
bright in the way of trimming—flowers,
feathers or even scraps of bright-tinted
leaves arranged round the base of the hat.
Little hats are made of it, and for the former,
there is a new kind of corded ribbon shot
through with a deeper tone that is used
most successfully as a trimming for this par-
ticular straw alone.

Spring motoring hats are nearly all being
made of suede in a chocolate shade. These
fit onto the head like a close-fitting cap, and
they have a pointed flap which rises
itself up in front like a Russian diadem,
a leather cockade at one side as a means
of holding it in place, and a chin strap of suede
which lies inside the hat on the left side.
Altogether, in spite of their extreme sim-
plicity, these are most attractive little hats
and, besides being attractive, they are most
practical, as the fierce wind that ever
blow will not dislodge them one fraction of
an inch from the head of the wearer.

Of the greens which are being used in
such quantities, almond green, of course,
leads the way, although there is a certain
amount of emerald, apple, turquoise, jade, sea,
sage, new leaf and cabbage green about. The
paler tones are allied to soft shades of other
colours, whilst the more startling greens are
toned down by a liberal addition of black, or
into the *noir* added in some form or another.
Just now, tight-fitting little hats in felt,
which have very narrow brims, more than
any other shape, but it is easy to see that,
as the season advances and Summer
draws near, these will give place to
wide-brimmed hats of the "floppy" type,
and that these, like their small basin
predecessors, will be in an almond
shade of green, the only difference being
that, whereas the small hats of to-day are
in felt, the large hats of to-morrow will be
in straw—for preference, straw of a trans-
parent type.

Veils are long and flowing and are drawn
across in front so as to drape the chin, leav-
ing the face exposed to the air. The Longhi
veil, turned upside down, is about the best
way to describe this new freak of fashion.
One cobweb veil I saw recently looked like
an umbrella cover with the spokes to hold
it out removed; it just rested on the top of
the small hat with which it was worn, and
hung down in thick folds over the shoulders.

Veils, as a matter of fact, have become
once more a craze with fashionable women,
and it is rare to see a hat except those
which are not destined to be worn either
with a travelling or a sports costume, that
has not a veil added to it. A smart hat
model designed for wear at a recent fash-
ionable wedding was in black crinoline straw,
and it was draped with a magnificent
lace veil fixed to the hat at
the back in such a way that
it would fall on one side, on two sides, or else
wind round the throat of the wearer. It
was made in a fine open mesh, and finished
with a deep border of embroidery, carried
out in a collection of "peacock" shades
dashed into the mesh by the hand. It was
not exactly a Longhi veil but, no doubt, it
had been inspired by the graceful veil of this
type which made its appearance at the
Grand Prix ball last June in Paris and has
inspired so many charming variations ever
since.

Another cleverly conceived veil was
woven so as to represent "tricot" silk, and
the border was cut out in point and joined
to an open mesh veil in the same shade.
In fact, the veil with the fantastic border, or
the border embroidered or darned with
coloured silks, is a novelty which has become
almost a necessity if one would be correctly
dressed in every detail. The attraction of
such a veil is that it can be worn either way,
with the border downwards and encircling
the throat or the lower part of the face, or
with the border uppermost so that it supplies
quite ample trimming for a plain hat or
enhances any that may already exist.

Major Power, the Liberal member for
Quebec West, moved in the Canadian
House of Commons on March 26th a re-
solution declaring that Canadian partici-
pation in a war is a matter solely for the
decision of the Dominion Parliament.
After some discussion another Quebec
Liberal moved the adjournment of the
debate, which was carried.

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"LAHORE"	5,353	4th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	5th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	13th June	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,880	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	Bombay, Mars., London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	28th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,241	11th July	Bombay, Mars., London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,694	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,666	26th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	9,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Mars., London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,841	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACDONALD"	10,515	5th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
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"JAPAN"	6,052	30th May	Shanghai & Japan.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st June	Japan direct.
"DEVANHA"	8,692	3rd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Penang must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting in the on carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.F.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information—Passage Rates, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE" ... on or about 11th June.
S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... on or about 1st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 5165
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: (Furprince)
St. George's Building [21]**O. S. K.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" (calling at Marseilles) ... Thursday, 14th June

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 1st June

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"BUMATEA MARU" (calling at Penang) ... Monday, 21st May

"ALTAI MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th June

SAIGON, PANGLOSS & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"KIRIBI MARU" ... Friday, 1st June

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Bangkok.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 8th June

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"HAWAII MARU" (calling at Dairen) ... Monday, 4th June

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Monday, 28th May

"ALPS MARU" (Direct Moji) ... Wednesday, 6th June

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KALJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Thursday, 24th May

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 24th May

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to: K. SHIMA, Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 22nd May, Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 23rd May, 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 23rd May, D.L.
JAVA	"TAIKOOOWAN"	On 23rd May, Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 23rd May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 26th Feb., Noon.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 28th May, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 30th May, Noon.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 2nd June, 10 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, John Swire & Sons, Ltd. [4]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	At Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Suez, etc., & Aus. Ports.
"CHANGSHA"	21st May	26th May, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

S.S. "Doylestown"	Leave Hongkong 26th May.
U.S.S.P. "Mura"	Leave Hongkong 28th May.
	Leave Hongkong 31st May.
	Leave Hongkong 3rd June.
	Leave Hongkong 6th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLANDPOINTS.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Cactus"	Leave Hongkong 25th May.
	Leave Hongkong 27th May.
U.S.S.B. "West Ivan"	Leave Hongkong 10th June.
	Leave Hongkong 11th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building,
Phone Central No. 2008.
U. F. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"	sailing on or about 5th June.
S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"	sailing on or about 8th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON"	sailing on or about 5th June.
S.S. "FIUME-L"	sailing on or about 25th June.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "FIUME-L"	sailing on or about 31st May.
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Passengers Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	sailing on or about 31st May.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

